

Kaiser Uses Sister, the Queen of Greece, To Hold Nation Out

Athens, Greece, May 8.—The queen of Greece is passing many anxious moments just now. She is the sister of emperor Wilhelm of Germany, and he is using her as one means to deter this country from entering the lists on the side of the allies.

The queen has steadily refused to

Russian Woman Adopts a Unique Plan to Learn True Condition of the Men.

ONE ASKS ONLY A PAIR OF TROUSERS

PETROGRAD, Russia, May 8.—More than 200 letters from Russian soldiers have reached a prominent Petrograd woman in response to a note which she enclosed in a large number of hampers of food which she sent to the front a few weeks ago. She had expressed a desire to get some letters from the front which would show what the ordinary Russian soldier really thought, instead of the stereotyped letters of thanks with which the soldiers ordinarily acknowledge gifts from persons of higher social station. Accordingly she signed the notes which she enclosed with the names of her three maid servants, making it appear as if these young women had slipped the notes into the hampers surreptitiously. The receivers were asked to reply to these maid servants and to tell them how they were faring in the war.

The plan worked well. Fifty of the replies are to be published in book form shortly. Several soldiers replied in verse. Several made love in pretty, fanciful style. Only one letter out of the whole number was offensive.

How a Cossack Looks. A Cossack sent the following pen picture of himself: "I want to tell you what a Cossack looks like. He is not handsome, no, indeed! Yet he looks like an eagle, and whether the foe he meets be German or Austrian, he will beat him like an eagle. A Cossack is small, but brave. Small is the grain of gold, yet of great value. However hot the fighting, he will not drop his gun, but will ride his brave horse and arrive in time wherever he may be sent."

A scout tells of a reconnaissance from which he has just returned. "The moon shining as clear as if it were daylight, and the Germans firing at us constantly and doing us much harm." He adds: "Let my letter fly from the German land to the metropolitan town. I bow to you, sister Katinka. I am a hero from the River Don, fighting for our religion and our country. You and your friends listen to the holy bells calling the Christians to service. We have heard only the roar of the cannon and the rattle of the German machine guns."

Needs a Pair of Trousers. From Orenburg came a pretty worded appeal for a pair of trousers: "My dear friend, I am in good health and all is flourishing with me. I am well, and my horse is well, and for you wish the same good health and accept my deep devotion and let me bow to you. Against my will, tears coursed down my cheeks as I read your letter. I have a burning desire to make of you. I do not ask for tobacco, for I do not smoke. But, if such be your kindness, send me an old pair of riding trousers, of which I am very much in need. If you have a divine spark of love for the soldiers who are defending their country, do not refuse what I ask."

One of the letters in poetry is roughly translated as follows: "Greeting from all the hero soldiers! We shall and the war in glory. For the Russian colors. And through the streets of Berlin march the Russian regiments. With the Giant at their head. The Giant is a favorite soldier's name for the Grand Duke Nicholas."

Will Take Germany 28 Years To Destroy All English Boats, Claim

London, Eng., May 8.—Somebody recently figured out that if the Germans continue their submarine "blockade" of this country and succeed in sinking ships at the rate they have hitherto succeeded, it will take them 28 years to destroy the British fleet.

As a matter of fact, England does not feel the effects of the "blockade" at all. There is not a single article of luxury that you cannot have in London, in most cases even cheaper than before the war, because the demand for luxuries has decreased while the supply has remained normal. We are also well supplied with all the necessities of life.

Evidently the agreement of the three Scandinavian kings to act in unison has impressed Germany, for although she has officially sworn to starve England into submission, supplies of bacon, eggs and butter from Denmark reach here regularly every day and not a single English foodstuff has been as much as halted by a German submarine.

"Zeppelin Cold" Is Newest War Disease of Parisians

Paris, France, May 8.—"Zeppelin cold" is the newest French disease. All Paris is sneezing and sniffing because of it. When one of the big German gas bags comes here in the middle of the night on a raid, everybody gets up, some through fear and the rest through curiosity. Hustling out of a warm bed, no one waits to dress sufficiently. The result is a fine crop of coughs, watery eyes, loudly blown noses and husky voices.

Hamburg Harbor, Once Busiest, Deserted

Only Vessels Are Those Lying at Docks

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, May 8.—A vivid picture of Hamburg and its fine harbor in war times is given by the Tagliche Rundschau. In normal times it is one of the busiest ports in the world. The commercial shipping thronging the docks and the broad face of the Elbe, funnels smoking, sirens shrieking, machinery creaking, life swarming around the wharves and storage houses.

Now, however, says the writer, the harbor of Hamburg is deserted. The middle search in vain for their food, the thickest fog calls forth no warning signals, the cold spring sunshine falls on the smoke or nothing steam, the gates of the great bonded stores are closed and grass grows in the flagged courts. "In the pre war days all roads led



QUEEN OF GREECE.

comment on the emperor's telegram to her, sent in plain language, in which he described the German successes both on the western and eastern fronts, and expressed his conviction of the eventual victory of Germany and Austria, and adding: "This will serve as a warning to any country venturing to join Germany's enemies."

Two Big Wolves Frighten New Yorkers; Are Seen on Fifth Avenue At Night

New York, May 8.—New York pedestrians are unable to reconcile themselves to the sight of a pair of great dark wolves in upper Fifth avenue at midnight. From a number of late way-farers who have telephoned the fact, as soon as they recovered from the shock of the police have been warned to keep on the lookout for these weird interlopers. A number of Fifth avenue buildings are said to have been fired at by the big, stealthy beasts, who first appeared on the shadows of the bushes in Central park and after standing for a long and cautious survey, move out into the avenue and stalk in the shadows.

The bluecoats of the East 104th street station and the keepers of the park have been on the alert for several nights, but so far the beasts have eluded them. An investigation of the wolf cases shows that none of the animals had eaten his way through the bars. The head keeper thinks that the intruders are Russian wolf hounds, which greatly resemble the forest prowlers. He reasons they have been brought to the city by somebody and have gone astray. Yet he says that there is also a chance that they are real wolves, obtained as cubs and fondled by some inhuman man, and that they are now out of all bounds. If the mystery is not solved shortly, a big game hunt may be planned by New York huntmen.

to the harbor; now these roads are desolate, and only a wanderer here and there, alone, that come isolated individual still takes an interest in the vast area of the harbor.

Over there is a magnificent Colossus of American liner, an imposing Colossus with her three funnels. There was a time when she proudly sailed down the Elbe to the ocean, her bands playing, thousands on shore waving her their adieu. Now she lies still as the grave, fastened immovably by her iron chains.

"On the other side of the river at Kuhlwarder lie the stricken ranks of the Hamburg American liner, the tier of the great bonded stores are closed and grass grows in the flagged courts. "In the pre war days all roads led

Prince of Wales Fund Is Not Fairly Distributed, Is Claim

COMMITTEE SAYS IT IS IMPOSED ON

LONDON, Eng., May 8.—Widespread criticism is being expressed in England over the administration of the Prince of Wales National Relief fund, which, now amounting to £25,000,000, about a third of this has been expended thus far.

The criticism comes from two sides. The Workers' National committee complains that £7,000,000 has been spent in relieving dependents of soldiers and sailors and only £1,000,000 for the relief of civil distress, which the committee declares was the principal object of the fund. On the other hand, families of soldiers and sailors complain that there are unreasonable delays in making allowances and payments, and that the administrators of the fund have taken no notice of many cases of genuine distress.

The Workers' National committee, which is understood to have the backing of the Trades unions, has asked the executive committee of the fund for a full statement of receipts and expenditures, together with an explanation of the policy which has been pursued in the administration of the fund.

In Glasgow a serious situation has arisen through a notice circulated a few days ago by the local branch of the relief and executive committee, stating that the fund would not continue to pay the weekly rent of 3000 dependents. The Glasgow secretary at the same time stated that this action was taken against the wish of the local committee, which had in good faith made promise to the soldiers' relatives which it was now unable to fulfill.

The defense of the general executive committee is that since in the "Times" the committee admits that the local administrative machinery for the payment of allowances and allowances is not yet working smoothly. But this work was undertaken only to relieve the unprecedented strain which the war had imposed upon the army pay department and the committee hopes that before long the fund will be entirely relieved of this charge upon it.

"At the beginning of the war the army pay office had on its books only 1500 soldiers' wives. The number entitled to separation allowances is now close to 1,000,000 and they are paid weekly. The number of households granted relief by the fund is now close to 1,000,000 and they are paid weekly. So far as practicable the money thus expended is being recovered from the war office."

"Substantial grants have been granted for the temporary relief of wounded soldiers and sailors and for the provision and training for the partially disabled."

"Grants from the fund for the relief of the civil population are made solely at the request of the government."

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"Unemployment as everyone knows, is a less serious threat than anticipated, and it has not been necessary to make any very heavy demands on the fund for the assistance of the unemployed. Such is the case."

So long as the government's demand for labor on government work remains unsatisfied, it would be impossible to regard the fund as a source of relief for the unemployed. The continued reliance of men and women on the relief fund, the committee, therefore, urges its local committees to scrutinize carefully the circumstances of all applicants for civil relief."

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Prince of Wales "Makes Good" In War



Is Disciplined For Interfer- ing With Arrest of Ger- man Prisoner.

By HERBERT TEMPLE.

LONDON, Eng., May 8.—When it was known the prince of Wales had gone to the front last autumn there were many who scoffed. Not in print, of course, but in private conversation the prince's name was treated as a joke. He was called a "dandy" and a "fop" and a "fellow who follows field sports."

But the prince has made good. He is not the weakling he appeared. Those who follow field sports know that many, indeed most, good cross country and long distance runners are slight in build. The prince is no exception. He carries no weight and his endurance is astonishing.

On several occasions the prince has marched his 25 miles a day carrying heavy equipment and turned up fresh and brisk at the end. He has never faltered, but in a calm undemonstrative way had plowed ahead at his duties day after day, making a uniform record of excellence.

So the English people are beginning to feel proud of their prince of Wales. He has overcome the handicaps of nature put upon him. His open air life, too, is at last beginning to broaden him out. His appearance is much more rugged than it was when he appeared before Earl Kitchener last summer and

Above, princess Mary and the prince of Wales. The princess would have made her debut in a gorgeous costume ball this spring if the war had not shut down on social entertainments in London. The prince has now spent more than half a year in the field with the British army.

He is slender and ungainly, but shows remarkable endurance. At the right he is seen tramping along a muddy road in France wrapped in his greatcoat, scarcely enjoying himself even if not complaining. He is well liked by officers and men. The only mark against him is his act in saving a supposed German spy from the firing squad.

Before, the shock of the time, is prince Henry, driving with the schoolboys at Eton. He hopes the war will last long enough for him to get into it. Besides the prince of Wales, prince Albert, the second son, is in the way of seeing some fighting. He is a misanthrope aboard a warship of the North sea.

On that first occasion, he was rescued. The war secretary firmly imposed the prince that he had not had sufficient training. But a little more than two months later Kitchener had the same caller with the same errand and this time he did not turn him down.

Now, not yet 21 years of age, he has seen a half year of war. He has proved himself a soldier.

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GERMANY EAGER TO RESTORE THE PRUSSIAN ARMS

Land From Which Russian
Invaders Were Driven Is
Richest in Prussia.

MAKES ITS OWN BIG CALIBER GUNS

By BRINGTON D. ALLAIRE.

ROME, Italy, May 8.—One very good reason why Italy has not earlier entered the war is the state of unpreparedness of her army last August.

The war with Turkey had caused tremendous drains. The equipment especially was bad. If Italy had declared war nine months ago, she would have found herself worn to a frazzle in six weeks, for war destroys material even faster than men.

Now this is an army of 2,000,000. For three-quarters of a year Italy has devoted herself exclusively to the work of preparation and the result is wonderful. The actual first line is 1,000,000 men strong, but as for war purposes each regiment is doubled, the effective strength of the first line has now been brought up to about 2,000,000 men under 30 years of age.

In addition, there are the territorial militia and the reserves, which means a third 1,000,000.

The most notable bodies are the famous Legion of Carabinieri and the 12 regiments of Alpine troops.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty with which Italy has had to contend in preparing for the field has been in the matter of the heavy artillery. Long before the European conflict broke out, the war minister had ordered a large number of batteries of the new Deutsche 75 mm. field guns from France. One by one the break of the war the French manufacturers found that they were unable to supply the guns, as all their product was being required for the defense of France from the invader.

Italy was therefore in a hole. Some months after the war had begun in progress they were able to obtain from the French general staff one battery as a sample. This battery has been the model on which many batteries have been manufactured in Italy.

Throughout the winter the factories have been working night and day to fill the requirements of the army, and even the state railway works have been utilized for the manufacture of limbers and gun carriages. Besides the Deutsche 75, the army is equipped with the Krupp 75.

The army is young and energetic. It

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As Price of Neutrality It Would Make Austro-Hun- gary an Inland Empire.

FIUME HUNGARY'S ONLY SEAPORT CITY

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—As the price of peace, Italy is reported to be expecting from Austria-Hungary the surrender of the dual monarchy's entire seacoast. These expectations are said to amount to demands for Trieste, Trent, Trieste, and Fiume. In connection with showing the true significance of such demands how great is the payment demanded by Italy for her continued neutrality, the National Geographic society has issued a statement dealing with Fiume, the sole seaport of the kingdom of Hungary. The statement reads:

Hungary's Only Seaport.

"Austria-Hungary carries on its business with the outside world through its great ports, Trieste and Fiume. The future of its overseas commerce is largely bound up with the development of these cities. For Trieste and Fiume are the New York and Boston of Austria-Hungary, or, better, they are the dual monarchy's Hamburg and Bremen. Fiume is the only outlet of the Hungarian kingdom to free water, and the Hungarians have spent millions of dollars in their endeavor to make it a model port. The great Austrian port, and the Hungarian port are kept rivals, and, during the last few years, Fiume has grown somewhat at the cost of the northern neighbor."

Has Several Harbors.

"Owing to the deep interest which the Hungarians take in their coast city is that the business of Fiume has grown rapidly. There are several harbors; one for coasting vessels, one for timber, and a general harbor, begun in 1872, and capable of accommodating about 200 large vessels. It is protected by a breakwater more than half a mile in length, and is flanked by a railroad, modern quay more than two miles long. The wharves and elevators are equipped in the most up-to-date fashion for the handling of a huge inflow and outflow of trade. The water front, as the rest of the city, is lighted by electricity."

"In 1910, Fiume was entered by 17,380 vessels of 3,051,281 tons. In approximate figures, its business totaled \$15,000,000, divided into an export value of \$10,000,000 and an import trade of \$5,000,000. Its trade is thus about one half that of the port of San Francisco."

"Fiume is the export coast for the agricultural products of Hungary, grain, flour, sugar, timber, horses and some manufactured wares. The principal imports are raw cotton, various minerals, fruit, jute, chemicals, oils and tobacco. There are several industrial establishments in the city, among them Whitbread's torpedo factory, a large paper mill, a royal tobacco factory, flour mills, tanneries and paper factories. The principal exports are agricultural products of Hungary, grain, flour, sugar, timber, horses and some manufactured wares. The principal imports are raw cotton, various minerals, fruit, jute, chemicals, oils and tobacco. There are several industrial establishments in the city, among them Whitbread's torpedo factory, a large paper mill, a royal tobacco factory, flour mills, tanneries and paper factories. The principal exports are agricultural products of Hungary, grain, flour, sugar, timber, horses and some manufactured wares. 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